

any other of the allied forms: on the hind wing also the ochreous interspaces are clearer and broader and the two at the abdominal margin more extended.

♀. Both wings with the interspaces very slightly tinted with ochreous, otherwise much resembling the female of *aspasia*.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀,  $3\frac{2}{10}$  inches.

*Hab.* Fergusson Island.

Near *B. rita*, Fruhstorfer, from Bawean Island.

*Tirumala mistella*, nov.

♂. Nearest to *T. microsticta*, Butler, from Borneo; the colour and markings are very similar, but it is a smaller insect and all the spots are larger, the discal and submarginal series on the hind wing are quite complete, and all the white stripes are broader. On the underside all the stripes of both wings are much broader and the spots much larger and more prominent.

Expanse of wings  $3\frac{4}{10}$  inches.

*Hab.* Malang, Java.

*Parantica terilus*.

*Danais terilus*, Fruhstorfer, Seitz, Gross. Schmett. ix. p. 208 (1910).

*Hab.* Sandakan, N. Borneo, Burma.

I have two males from Thyetmio and Tenasserim which are identical with the Sandakan examples; it is very near to *D. borneensis*, Staudinger, which comes from Sarawak; the whitish lines are somewhat thinner, and, indeed, the differences between these and *erycina*, Fruhs., from Nias, and *mæneus*, Fruhs., from Sumatra, are barely distinguishable.

ELYMNINÆ.

*Elymnias merula*, nov.

♂. Upperside deep black, as dark as *E. hecate*, Butler, from North Borneo: fore wing with the costa spotted with blue, three blue streaks near the apex and three submarginal blue spots in interspaces 2, 3, and 4: hind wing with a slight shade of fulvous on the outer margin; outer margin of both wings as in *hecate*. Underside dark chestnut-brown, densely striated with pale blue: fore wing with white costal points, which become thickly clustered together at the apex: hind wing with a small prominent bluish-white spot below the middle of the costa.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{8}{10}$  inches.

*Hab.* Kandy, Ceylon.

Except for the white spot on the hind wings beneath, it much resembles *hecate*.

SATYRINÆ.

*Melanitis liukiuana*, nov.

♂. Upperside as dark as in *obsolescens*, Felder, from the Celebes: the outer margin of the fore wing somewhat produced, the margin a little excavated beneath it, as is usual in all females of the dry-season form of this group; in this species the outline of both sexes is similar, and the wings are more square in shape than is usual; the subapical ocellus of the fore wing is small, dull black, with a white pupil in its centre and a slight indication of orange on its inner side: on the hind wing there is the usual black ocellus near the anal angle, with a white pupil, and faintly ringed with dull orange, and there is another similar but very small ocellus in the second interspace, nearer the outer margin. Underside much darker than in *obsolescens*, the striations much darker brown; the ocelli similarly placed, but on the hind wing larger and brighter-coloured, the ocelli being placed as on the upperside, but very small on the fore wing, and having three additional ocelli, two close to the apex and one in interspace 2, all three much nearer the margin than the one in interspace 3; on the hind wing there are three additional ocelli—a large one near the apex, two small ones in interspaces 4 and 5, and a small double ocellus close to the anal angle.

♀. Only differs from the other sex in having a white spot on a dark ground above the subapical ocellus and in having all the ocelli on the underside much larger.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , ♀ 3 inches.

*Hab.* Liukiu Islands.

*Aphantopus yunnananus*, nov.

♂. Upperside as in *A. hyperanthus*, Linn., from Europe: fore wing with a somewhat oval subapical ocellus ringed with dull ochreous, with two white pupils: hind wings with subanal spots as in the type-species. Underside with a subapical spot with two pupils as on the upperside; hind wing with a single, large, subapical ocellus; two smaller ones joined together in interspaces 2 and 3, and a small one near the anal angle.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Yunnan, S.W. China.

## NYMPHALINÆ.

*Adolias larika*, nov.

♂. Belongs to the *dirtea* group. Upperside resembling *A. jadeitina*, Fruhstorfer, from Burma; all the spots small and ochreous except one near the apex, which is white; the blue marginal band somewhat broader and nearly reaching the apex; the submarginal spots of the hind wing larger. Underside darker-coloured than in *jadeitina*, the black suffusion near the hinder angle of the fore wing extending inwards into the cell, where the spots are yellow, not white; the first and second duplicate spots in the cell joined together, with two nearly square pale spots ringed with black in it; the markings on both wings disposed as in *jadeitina*.

♀. Above and beneath coloured and marked as in *jadeitina*, but all the spots smaller.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $3\frac{8}{10}$ , ♀ 4 inches.

*Hab.* Lombok Island.

Near *A. sandakana*, Fruhstorfer, from Borneo.

*Hypolimnias heteroma*, nov.

♂. Upperside much as in *H. alimena*, Linn., from Amboina, the blue band on the hind wing narrower; on the underside the costal and subapical white spots are all very small and the discal band on both wings only very faintly indicated, and there are two white streaks along the abdominal margin.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{8}{10}$  inches.

*Hab.* Sarawak, N. Borneo.

There is a closely allied species in the B. M. from Amboina.

*Hypolimnias curiosa*, nov.

♂. Upperside black, as in *H. bolina*, Linn.: fore wing with three small and indistinct blue spots at the end of the cell, two short white streaks near the apex, and a curved row of six minute white postdiscal dots: hind wing with five similar postdiscal dots; cilia of both wings chequered black and white. Underside dull, pale blackish brown; the postdiscal dots on both wings as on the upperside; the marks at the end of the cell of the fore wing represented by a faint whitish band running from the costa across the end of the cell; indications of some whitish submarginal marks, which are continued on the hind wing in a faint whitish macular

band: both wings with whitish marginal lunules, which become obsolete before reaching the apex of the fore wing.

Expanse of wings  $3\frac{2}{10}$  inches.

*Hab.* Staru, Central Provinces, India.

May be a sport of *H. bolina*, but is a very peculiar-looking insect and deserves a name.

*Hypolimnas alada*, nov.

♀. Shape of *H. anomala*, Wallace, from the Malay Archipelago. Upperside black, without any markings except a series of postdiscal white dots on both wings—one in each interspace, and another series of smaller submarginal white dots, two in each interspace, only indistinctly indicated on the fore wing before reaching the apex. Underside very slightly paler than the upperside, the postdiscal and submarginal dots similarly disposed, but on the hind wing the latter are larger: fore wing with three white subcostal dots above the cell, two indistinct, whitish, longitudinal streaks beyond its end: hind wing with a white spot near the middle of the costa, and some more or less indistinct whitish streaks above the anal angle, in two examples almost obsolete.

Expanse of wings  $3\frac{2}{10}$  inches.

*Hab.* Hongkong.

It probably belongs to the *bolina* group. I have three females, all absolutely identical. It is not mentioned in Seitz, and there is nothing like it in the B. M.

**Lycænidæ.**

*Everes bandana*, nov.

♂. Upperside blue, much as in *E. parrhasius*, Fabr.; costal line very finely black, outer marginal line of both wings also black: hind wing with two anal black spots ringed with orange-yellow, and in some examples two or three minute similar spots on the margin in continuation; cilia of both wings white, tails black, tipped with white. Underside clear greyish white; fore wing with a grey lunule at the end of the cell; a discal, nearly straight band of grey lunules, one in each interspace; a duplicate, similar, submarginal band and grey marginal line: hind wing with a black subcostal spot one-fourth from the base, another below it, and a subcostal similar spot one-third from the apex; a grey lunule at the end of the cell, a curved discal series of grey lunules ending in a black spot close to the abdominal margin, grey submarginal double row of lunules as on the fore wing,

half of them obliterated by a large scarlet patch from vein 5 to a little lower than vein 2, with two prominent black marginal spots in it.

♀. With the upperside ground-colour paler than in the male; fore wing with the apex and costa broadly suffused with black; hind wing with a blackish suffused apical patch, the markings above and below as in the male, the anal spots somewhat more pronounced.

Expanse of wings  $\frac{8}{10}$ – $\frac{9}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Banda Island; twenty-two males, sixteen females.

*Jamides aruensis*, nov.

♂. Upperside pale blue, as in *J. elpis*, Godt., but paler; costa of fore wing and outer margin of both wings with a fine black line; wings thinly clothed, some of the markings of the underside, especially on the hind wing, visible; tails black, tipped with white. Underside of a uniform purplish-grey colour, markings white and thin: fore wing with two lines across the end of the cell, two dislocated lines beyond them from the costa to vein 3, two lines below (not dislocated) from vein 3 to vein 1, commencing between the first two and the second pair of lines; a duplex series of submarginal lunules and a fine anteciliary line divided by the vein-ends: hind wing with a series of six dislocated lines covering the whole surface of the wing; a submarginal series of large, deep black, triangular spots edged with white much as in *J. aratus*, Cramer, the two nearest the anal angle cut across by scarlet lunules; a marginal row of white points.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

*Hab.* Aru Island.

*Jamides abocina*, nov.

♂. Upperside milky white tinged with pale lavender-blue, the inner surface of the fore wing and the upper half of the hind wing palest: fore wing with a fine grey costal line; a grey marginal narrow band: hind wing with a submarginal series of small and short black lunular marks, edged with white on both sides, and a fine black marginal line. Underside pale pinkish grey, markings white but indistinct: fore wing with two lines across the end of the cell, continued to the hinder margin beyond its middle, two dislocated lines beyond in the fourth, fifth, and sixth interspaces, with a line in the third interspace from between the last two; two rows of submarginal lines and an indistinct marginal line, all three

dislocated by the veins : hind wing with three rows of transverse double lines at equal distances apart, and a marginal series, all dislocated by the veins ; a brownish spot touched with red near the anal angle.

♀. Only differs from the male in having the outer half of the costa of fore wing, the apex broadly and the outer margin dull blackish, and the lunules on the outer margin of the hind wing more pronounced.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

*Hab.* Haipau, Yet Sauk, Shan States.

*Rapala nissa nissoides*, nov.

♂ ♀. Upperside with the ground-colour as in *nissa*, Kollar, the fore wing in both sexes with a large, bright red, upper discal, square patch. Underside much as in *nissa*, the upper anal ocellus of the hind wing always minute.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

*Hab.* Haipan, Shan States : a long series of both sexes.

Hesperidæ.

*Corone shortlandica*, nov.

♀. Upperside resembles the ♀ of *C. palmarum*, Moore, the type of which came from Calcutta, the ochreous spot at the end of the cell smaller, with a smaller spot touching its upper side. Underside paler, the chocolate-colour more or less suffused with grey, markings as on the upperside, but the ochreous macular discal band on the hind wing has a square ochreous patch near the anal angle, connecting it with the outer margin, and between this and the anal angle is a large square black patch. Antennæ black, the upper three-fourths of the club cream-colour, with a black tip; palpi black, with grey hairs; legs pale pinkish grey.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Shortland Island, Solomons.

There is a male from the Solomon Islands in the B. M. unnam'd, which is probably the male of this species.

*Suastus plana*, nov.

♂. Upperside uniform blackish brown, without any markings. Underside paler : fore wing with an indistinct subapical narrow band a little darker than the ground-colour, inwardly edged with grey, running from the costa near the apex to the outer margin about one-third from the hinder

angle : hind wing with some darker and some paler longitudinal stripes very faintly indicated, and with some whitish suffusion on the outer margin ; otherwise without any markings. Palpi ochreous grey, legs pale brown ; antennæ and club black above, white beneath, the shaft with thin black bands.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{2}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Humboldt Bay, New Guinea.

*Astictopterus quadripunctatus*, nov.

♂. Upperside uniform glossy olive-brown, as in *A. olivascens*, Moore ; is, however, larger, and in the fore wing has two subapical clean-cut white dots ; cilia pale chocolate-grey. Underside paler in colour, with a chocolate tint : fore wing with the cell-space darkest, three subapical white dots ; marginal line in both wings whitish ; cilia darker than on the upperside. Head and body above and below and the legs concolorous with the wings.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Khasia Hills.

DEILEMERINÆ.

*Deilemera cœqualis*, nov.

♀. Dull black : fore wing with the discal macular band as in *D. subvelata*, Walker, from Celebes ; the upper spot near the costa very much smaller, the white streak from the base below the median vein much broader, half filling up the interspace and ending below the inner end of the lowest spot of the discal band : hind wing with very broad black borders, the veins blackish, some grey suffusion at the base and along the abdominal marginal area. Thorax black, a yellow line down its middle and at the sides and across the front ; abdomen above dull black, somewhat tinged with green, white beneath, with black side-spots.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Sumatra.

Zygænidæ.

*Cyclosia ni*, nov.

♂. Of the usual *Pintea ferrea* type ; all the white spots smaller and better separated, the hind wing darker and brighter blue-green, the underside with all the markings more vivid.

♀. Fore wing with the whitish spots and stripes as in *C. venaria*, Fabricius, from Sikkim and Assam, but all much narrower: hind wing much as in *C. nigrescens*, Moore, from the Andamans, the marginal black band somewhat broader and continued to the anal angle.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $1\frac{9}{10}$ , ♀  $2\frac{5}{10}$ – $2\frac{7}{10}$  inches.

*Hab.* Tenasserim, Burma; types in B. M. There are two females from Meymyo in my collection.

### Lasiocampidæ.

#### *Ticerra castanea*.

*Ticerra castanea*, Swinhoe, Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. i. p. 269 (1892). ♂.

♀. Upperside very similar to that of *Taragama intensa*, Moore: fore wing with the white, discal, thin band more sinuous, the white spot in the middle of the costa obsolete: hind wing with the costa broadly white, the base suffused with pale brownish red, becoming dark brown at the immediate base; the central white band broad and the marginal brownish-red band narrow and diffuse inwards. Underside very pale, almost whitish, the veins white; the upperside markings showing through the wings.

Expanse of wings 3 inches.

*Hab.* Philippines.

Type in B. M.

#### *Odonestis urda*, nov.

♂. Allied to *O. plagifera*, Walker; smaller, about half the size, much paler in colour, and with an ochreous-red tint, the markings somewhat similar, but the large brown patch in the upper disc of the fore wing less than half the size; no brown suffusion beyond it, the upper outer part of the wing having only a slightly darker shade of colour than the rest of the wing, and the black spot on the hinder margin near the angle is absent; hind wings, underside of both wings, antennæ, head, and body pale ochreous red without any markings.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{6}{10}$  inches.

*Hab.* Khasia Hills.

#### *Odonestis malayica*, nov.

♂. Belongs to the *plagifera* group, but very much smaller; the discal dark patch on the fore wing, narrow and club-shaped,



ending on the upper edge of the cell, is rounded, and is completely encircled by a fine ochreous line which runs down it on each side to the hinder margin; the usual black spot in this margin near the angle is absent; hind wing, head, body, antennæ, and the entire underside dark brown, like the ground-colour of the fore wings above, and very uniform in tone.

♀. Much as in the female of *plagifera*, Walker; the discal patch of the fore wing narrower, corresponding hindwards to the patch on the male.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $1\frac{8}{10}$ , ♀  $3\frac{2}{10}$  inches.

*Hab.* Singapore, Selangor.

Types in B. M.

#### Hadenidæ.

##### *Cirphis sumatrana*, nov.

♂. Fore wing greyish white with chestnut-brown scales, a whitish subcostal streak, an antemedial and a postmedial black spot on the costa, the base and cell suffused with chestnut-brown, the veins white, the median vein to the end of the cell rather thickly white ending with a white spot with a black dot on each side of it, the rest of the wing more or less finely streaked with brown; a brown band from the outer margin below the apex to the hinder margin one-third from the angle, the band thickens upwards: hind wing white, the veins grey, a rather prominent brown spot at the end of the cell; both wings with small black marginal spots in the interspaces; cilia of fore wing pale brown and white, of the hind wing pure white. Underside white: fore wing with some pale brown suffusion on the upper disc; a black spot on the end of the cell, another beyond it and a black spot above the latter, on the costa: hind wing with a rather large black spot at the end of the cell, a discal whorl of black dots; both wings with somewhat prominent black marginal dots; head and palpi pale chestnut; thorax, abdomen, and anal crest grey.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{4}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Padang, Sumatra.

#### Catocalidæ.

##### *Erebus lombokensis*, nov.

♀. Belongs to the *macrops* group (*Nyctipao*), smaller than *javanensis*, Hampson, or *nyctaculis*, Snellen, has the

large ocellus of the fore wing oval and somewhat concave on its inner side as in Snellen's species from Celebes, but it differs from all the other species in having the dark transverse bands on both wings evenly curved and not sinuous, and in having only two bands, ante- and postmedial. Underside with a single discal macular band as in *nyctaculis*, the spots smaller, but with no indication of any submarginal spots.

Expanse of wings  $4\frac{1}{10}$  inches.

*Hab.* Lombok Island.

This example much resembles a male in the B. M. from the Philippines wrongly representing *nyctaculis*, Snellen, from the Celebes; in my collection there is a good female example of Snellen's species from the Celebes, not at all resembling my Lombok female.

### Noctuidæ.

#### *Ericia epitheca*, nov.

♂. Fore wing long and narrow; colour of both wings fuscous, as in typical *E. inangulata*, Guenée, irrorated with brown atoms, the orbicular a brown dot, the reniform a brown spot; medial and discal bands across both wings slightly darker than the ground-colour, indistinct and nearly straight; the discal band expanding upwards on the fore wing, its outer edge sinuous. Underside with all but the base and abdominal area of the hind wing suffused with brown; two medial crenulate brown lines across both wings, and indications of a submarginal band; antennæ unusually long and heavily ciliated.

♀. Like the male, but paler. Upperside with the bands nearly obsolete; the discal band with a large brown spot in the first interspace and a brown streak from the costa. Underside very much paler; a brown spot in the middle of the cell of the fore wing, a brownish postdiscal thin band across both wings and two fine lines near its inner side.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $2\frac{3}{10}$ , ♀  $2\frac{1}{10}$  inches.

*Hab.* Fergusson Island.

#### *Sypna ludifica*, nov.

♂ ♀. Upperside very dark blackish brown: fore wing minutely irrorated with ochreous; orbicular and reniform small, ochreous, ringed with black; four indistinct transverse bands, slightly darker than the ground-colour, each band with an ochreous lunular line down the margins, a submarginal sinuous black band: hind wing paler, a thin

brown discal angular band, the commencement of a duplicate submarginal band at the anal angle; double lunular black lines close to the outer margin of both wings, with pale centre; cilia brown, with ochreous spots at the end of veins 5, 6, and 7 on the hind wing, more pronounced in the females than in the males; abdomen with an ochreous tip in the male. Underside: both wings with the inner half grey, the outer half blackish brown, with a medial outwardly curved black band, broadly edged with white on both sides; a white patch on the hinder angle of both wings, four white dots on the costa of the fore wing near the apex; marginal white dots on both wings and some whitish suffusion on the upper margin of the hind wing.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $2\frac{3}{10}$ , ♀  $2\frac{7}{10}$  inches.

*Hab.* Kina Balu, N. Borneo.

The larger markings somewhat resemble those on *S. tenebrosa*, Butler, from Sikkim; the markings of a great many forms of this genus have a wonderful resemblance to each other. I have examples from Kina Balu and from Nanchuan in China that cannot be distinguished from *S. umbrosa*, Butler, from Assam, and a female example from Kina Balu that is absolutely identical with females of *S. picta*, Butler, from Japan; it seems highly improbable that non-migrating insects, so widely separated, can be of the same species; the inspection of their genitalia is necessary to decide the matter.

### *Polydesma lawsoni.*

*Diatenes(?) lawsoni*, Felder, Reise Nov. Lep. pl. iii. fig. 630 (1872).

*Polydesma pullaria*, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) ix. p. 422 (1902).

*Hab.* Roebourne, W. Australia, Brisbane.

### *Hypocala toana*, nov.

♂. Upperside: fore wing grey sparsely irrorated with brown atoms, most thickly in the middle where the atoms are large; outer margin with black dots: hind wing pale greyish yellow, with large black outer border occupying more than a third of the wing, marginal edge and cilia white. Underside uniform greyish yellow, a blackish lunular mark at the end of each cell, with white centre, larger on the fore wings than on the hind wings; a blackish discal band across the fore wing; a broad marginal, similarly coloured band on the hind wing, with white outer edging and white cilia; head, body, and legs concolorous with the wings. On the

upperside it somewhat resembles *H. holcona*, Swinhoe, from the Andamans.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{6}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Solomons.

*Plecoptera fetna*, nov.

♂ ♀. Upperside pale fawn-colour, with a slight fulvous tint: fore wing with traces of ante- and postmedial, transverse, sinuous, brown lines; a lunular pale brownish mark at the end of the cell as in *P. quæsitæ*, Swinhoe, from Assam, and a discal, sinuous, pale brownish band: hind wing pale greyish ochreous, with a submarginal similarly coloured band, evenly curved; marginal pale brown dots on both wings. Underside whitish, the cell-lunule visible on the fore wing; a brown dot at the upper end of the cell on the hind wing and submarginal pale brown bands on both wings, on the fore wing broad at the apex, narrowing hindwards, narrow on the hind wing.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀,  $1\frac{4}{10}$  to  $1\frac{5}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Kina Balu.

*Plecoptera lobelia*, nov.

♂. Much as in the preceding species, the colour of the fore wing much darker; on the underside the upper basal half of the fore wing is shaded with brown; the submarginal bands of both wings are much broader, and on the hind wing there is a crenulate brown line just inside of, and adjacent to, the submarginal brown band.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{4}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Gilolo Island.

*Cultripalpa dodara*, nov.

♂. Both wings pale chocolate-brown: fore wing with a white antemedial brown irregular line and a postmedial brown line from the costa, curving round inwards, then inwardly oblique to the middle of the hind margin of the wing, both lines edged on both sides with white much as in *C. partita*, Guenée, from India; a white dot in the cell, and three blackish, almost quadrate patches or large spots in the disc, one inside the curve of the outer line, the other two below it: hind wing with a blackish streak closing the cell, edged on both sides with white; a medial sinuous brown line edged on both sides with white, in continuation of the outer line of the fore wing; a discal, sinuous, blackish, narrow band,

more or less macular from the anal angle, becoming obsolete beyond the middle; both wings with black marginal lunules, inwardly edged with white. Underside pale chocolate-grey, irrorated with darker grey: fore wing with a white dot in the cell: hind wing with a black dot at the end of the cell; both wings with a series of black dots across the disc, hardly visible on the fore wing.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{2}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Manilla, Philippines.

### Boarmiidæ.

#### *Myrteta similaria*, nov.

Very similar to *M. ocernaria*, mihi, A. M. N. H. (6) xii. p. 152 (1893), from the Khasia Hills, but much larger and the hind wing more distinctly angled, has the three oblique ochreous-brown lines and the costa and cilia also ochreous brown, but the middle line from the abdominal margin of the hind wing does not extend to the apex of the fore wing, but is carried inwards before the apex, and the discal line has ochreous-brown spots on it on the fore wing.

Expanse of wing 2 inches.

*Hab.* Padang, W. Sumatra.

#### *Mimochroa salentia*, nov.

♂. Upperside olive-green, very similar in colour to *M. viridescens*, Warren; an indistinct antemedial line as in that form and as in *M. angulifascia*, Moore; discal band dark olive-green, narrow and well-defined, produced outwardly below the costa of fore wing into an acute angle, then gradually narrowing hindwards to a point on the hinder margin, continued across the hind wing, where it is also narrow and well defined and has an outward angle as in *angulifascia* above its middle; the entire surface in both wings from the base to the discal band uniform in colour, being thickly irrorated with grey atoms; the space outside this band similarly coloured and irrorated, but slightly paler, with some darker suffusion in parts; a dark apical patch on fore wing with a whitish smear between it and the upper part of the angle of the discal band. Underside with a medial brown line outwardly edged with white across both wings; from this line to the base the colour is uniform greyish pink, outside this line greyish white broadly suffused with pinkish down its middle.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{6}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Gédé, Java.

*Chogada rasanaria*, nov.

♂. Near *C. fraterna*, Moore, from Sikkim and Assam, with much less brown suffusion: fore wing with less suffusion at the base inside the antemedial line, the middle area between the two lines more or less clear; the space outside the postmedial line somewhat darker, almost uniform in colour, no black patches; the submarginal crenulate white line nearly obsolete: hind wing with the entire space from the base to the postmedial line quite clear, a white cell-spot, ringed with brown; the postmedial line curving more inwards, terminating nearer the middle of the abdominal margin; the white submarginal band and lines nearly obsolete, the black discal suffusion wanting. Underside similar to that of *fraterna*.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Aberdeen, Andamans.

*Chogada anestiaria*, nov.

♂ ♀. Resembles *C. illustraria*, Walker, from Moreton Bay, Australia, and *determinata*, Walker, from Sarawak, Borneo, especially with its broad black borders on the underside; differs from both in the very large black spot at the end of the cell of the fore wing, with a prominent white cross inside it; the discal sinuous black line is more deeply angled outwards below the costa and more inwardly curved hindwards, and in the hind wing is much more angled outwards; the female is white with little or no suffusion and no bands, the lines similarly disposed. Belongs to the *inflexaria* group, *C. inflexaria*, Snellen, from the Celebes; all the different island forms of this group much resemble each other, and are more or less similar to the Indian forms of *C. alienaria*, Walker, but on careful examination it will be found that nearly every island has its own peculiar form, with distinctive characters peculiar to the island; the females are very difficult to distinguish from each other.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀,  $1\frac{8}{10}$  to 2 inches.

*Hab.* Bt. C. New Guinea, Ekeiki, Mt. Kebea.

There appear to be several forms of *Chogada* in N. Guinea, besides the above, of which I have several examples: I have *xylinopa*, Meyrick, *papuensis*, Warren, and a long series which closely resembles *inflexaria*, Snellen, from Celebes.

*Chogada proletaria*, nov.

♂ ♀. Fore wing longer and narrower than is usual in the genus; outer margin more oblique. Upperside: fore wing

of a uniform chocolate-brown colour, covered with dark brown irrorations; antemedial and postmedial dark brown lines crenulate and nearly erect; a black erect band across the middle of the wing near the postmedial line, the band with a thickening above its middle and an acute outward angle below its middle; a submarginal crenulate brown line; both the postmedial and submarginal lines outwardly edged with greyish white, some black points on the outer margin: hind wing slightly paler, but similarly coloured and irrorated; the costa broadly whitish, a black dot at the end of the cell; ante- and postmedial and submarginal curved pale brown lines, the last with some brown spots near the anal angle and some brown spots along the abdominal margin; the outer margin with black lunular line. Underside: fore wing grey, whitish on basal and hinder marginal portions, and a very large black spot at the end of the cell: hind wing tinged with ochreous on the blackish-brown border, occupying nearly one-third of the wing-space, with two pale spots on the outer margin; a black spot at the end of the cell, a pale brown antemedial thin band and some pale brown marks near the middle of the abdominal margin. Female greyish white irrorated with grey: upperside with the lines as in the male, but without the middle band on the fore wing, and with large grey spots ringed with brown at the end of the cell in both wings. Underside pale grey with large blackish cell-spots on all wings; broad blackish outer marginal borders with large marginal whitish spots.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀,  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* Singapore.

*Boarmia clara*, nov.

♂. Both wings pale pinkish brown, sparsely covered with minute brown atoms: fore wing with the costa thickly and unevenly irrorated with dark brown; a small brown spot at the upper end of the cell, with a brown ring round it; a dark brown sinuous line from the costa, one-fifth from the base, which does not reach the hinder angle; a brown, deeply denticulate, discal, transverse line, very deeply, outwardly curved, some darker brown irrorations beyond it: hind wing with a blackish-brown transverse line one-fifth from the base; beyond this line the wing is broadly covered with dense blackish-brown irrorations; the discal dentated line of the fore wing continued, outwardly curved, across the disc of this wing and some darker irrorations along the outer margin; both wings with black sinuous marginal line, with black spots in the